





THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1889.

**SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR  
EUROPE,**  
**ORIENT COMPANY'S STEAMER  
GARONNE.**

POLITICAL.

The Payment of Members Bill, which was stated in our last summary had passed the Legislative Assembly, and had been read the first time in the Legislative Council, had not advanced any further, the time of the Council having been principally occupied in the consideration of the Crown Lands Bill. With regard to the latter measure, the Council has so far shown a disposition to adopt its main features, and good progress has been made in committee.

Last week the Legislative Assembly unanimously adopted an address to their Majesty, praying that that responsible government, similar to that of the other Australian colonies, should be granted to the Colony of Western Australia.

The Premier, Sir Henry Parkes, in submitting the address, made a speech which won applause from all parts of the House. An address was also presented to the Queen by Mr. Alfred Redcliff, Mr. Edward Sase, Mr. Frank Emery, Miss Clara Cowper, and Miss Edith Blundell, in the principal parts, had made a great success. At the Princess's Theatre, in the same city, Miss Jessie Lee announced to act in "Jack-in-the-box" on Saturday next.

THE WEATHER, AGRICULTURAL, AND  
PASTORAL.

August weather is usually moist and temperate. The present month is no exception to the rule. For the 2d inst. the temperature was 60°, cold, rough weather, with strong winds, the coast line with the rain clouds driven from the south-east. The rainfall, although extremely heavy over the south coast, did not reach far inland. On our part of the Clarence more than 9in. fell during 24 hours. On the Macleay 10in. fell during four days. Some parts of the west received showers. In consequence of these heavy rains having fallen close to the coast, large floods have not occurred, but the shipping trade has been seriously hindered, and the roads are in a deplorable condition. The sugar crushing, which commenced recently, has also been interfered with by the moisture. Since the 10th instant fine, dry weather has been experienced. The country is a whale in beauty verdant, and there was a wind in the west which produced greater stores, so far, than have been disturbances over ocean. The wool is in good condition, and the clip over the average in weight. The stock are healthy, and it may be said that there never was a year in the colony's life in which the pastoral outlook was more satisfactory.

MINING.

During the past fortnight the mining market has been very quiet, operations being confined principally to Broken Hill stocks. Consequently upon rich finds in the Junction, Central, and South mines, there is little prospect of a rise in the price of shares. The market was the rapid rise in Stannary Corners that took place, springing from 4s. 6d. to 12s. almost at one bound, but top prices were only temporary, falling immediately to the extent of nearly 6s. All other silver stocks were easy. The demand for gold was limited to a few properties—Baker's Creek North, Bonanza, and Koli-i-noors being dealt with in at a walk rate. Coal shares were unasked for. Copper and tin were unasked for.

Subjoined are the latest quotations:—

Companies.	Capital	Capital per Share	Shares nominal value per share	Buyer	Seller
Bulli Coal	500,000	50s. 0d.	10,000	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Burnwood	60,000	60s. 0d.	1,200	22s. 6d.	24s.
Newcastle	100,000	10s. 0d.	2,000	47	57
North Sydney	30,000	30s. 0d.	600	17	17
Vale of Clwyd	100,000	10s. 0d.	2,000	47	46
Wallendall	100,000	10s. 0d.	2,000	47	46
Wickhampton Bullock	60,000	60s. 0d.	1,200	24	24
Island	70,000	70s. 0d.	1,400	27	27
Great Almond	80,000	80s. 0d.	1,600	27	27
Chester Copper	80,000	80s. 0d.	1,600	27	27
New Mt. Hope Copper	24,000	24s. 0d.	500	12	12
Ditto 14 Block	20,000	20s. 0d.	400	12	12
Ditto 14 Block	25,000	25s. 0d.	500	12	12
Stannary Corners	64,000	51s. 0d.	1,280	7s. 0d.	8s.
Central Broken Hill	80,000	80s. 0d.	1,600	24	24
Broken Hill Silver	80,000	80s. 0d.	1,600	24	24
Band and Albion Gold	451,245	45s. 0d.	9,030	67s. 0d.	68s. 0d.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The banking position is without change on the fortnight. The banks' averages for the quarter show the following:—

Deposits.	Circulation.	Cash and Bullion.	Advances.	Properties of S. & H. Bank.
£	£	£	£	£
N.S.W. 5,273,745	1,454,625	4,983,625	38,535,104	16,2
Victoria 35,224,238	1,650,125	5,894,545	47,947,254	14,7
Queensl. 4,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,000
Tasmania 2,502,931	525,816	1,500,000	2,000,000	291
N.Z. 3,783,665	185,854	586,894	3,783,657	159
Australia 11,200,000	2,100,000	7,100,000	10,000,000	2,100
Total 57,456,601	8,245,664	18,670,469	81,317,416	359
Total 303,754,729	3,811,673	17,778,788	383,333,111	1,2

The general course of business showed that there had been an increase of deposits in the quarter amounting to £182,377. On the year to date there has been an increase amounting to £1,277. In the case of the colonies, the decrease in the year of £502,097, had been in Western Australia a decrease of 40,760, but in all the other colonies there had been an increase, the principal increases being in New South Wales and Queensland. The note circulation, amounting to 16s. 10d. to the end of July, 1888, the value of the notes of last year £48,875,850, is twice what it was in the present year, viz., £113,805. This increase is principally due to the output of silver and silver lead, the value of which was about twice as much in 1888 as it was in 1877. The increase in the output of coal is represented by a value of £10,758, and though the output of copper was less in 1888 than in the previous year, the value shows a considerable increase. There was also an increase in the output of iron and antimony. The growth of the coal trade of New South Wales has been so great that the output has more than doubled within the last ten years.

RELIGIOUS.

The eighth annual sitting of the Synod of the Free Church of Sydney commenced in the Chapter House, Tuesday, August 13. The proceedings were opened by Dr. George Barry, the president, "in the name of the Bishop of Sydney, and the members of the General Assembly." The Bishop had selected Dr. Samuel Smith as Primate. Dr. Smith, on being called to a wire, accepted the acceptance of the vacancy. After speaking of the departure of the Rev. Dr. George Barry, the president, "in the name of the Bishop of Sydney, and the members of the General Assembly," the Bishop had selected Dr. Samuel Smith as Primate. Dr. Smith, on being called to a wire, accepted the acceptance of the vacancy. The Rev. Dr. George Barry, the president, "in the name of the Bishop of Sydney, and the members of the General Assembly," the Bishop had selected Dr. Samuel Smith as Primate. Dr. Smith, on being called to a wire, accepted the acceptance of the vacancy. The Rev. 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## NEWS BY THE MAIL.

[By Telegraph.]  
(From our Correspondent.)

## THE TIMES-PARNELL COMMISSION.

## THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE FARRELLITES.

LONDON (via ALBANY), JULY 12.

After the sensational closing of the Special Commission last Friday there was much speculation as to the course the Irish leaders would take. It will be remembered that the point in dispute was the production of the books of the Royal Patriotic Union. This body made no objection, provided they were not laid open to their political opponents, the commissioners fearing that the disclosure of names might lead to the disclosure of some of the members of the Union. The other side, which included Mr. Parnell, who wished to have his own books shown to the Court, declined to enter any public production of the books, maintaining that the Union had assisted or aided in getting up the movement, and was unable to give any account of its actions.

The *Freeman's Journal* says the knell of the commission has been sounded. It has lost all human interest. A mistaken idea of their functions seems to have taken possession of the minds of the Judges. For some time past they came to imagine, apparently, that they were trying Irish people for their political struggles, and it was high time they should be disabused in the most expeditious way of the notion that the Irish people ever acquiesced in such a trial.

## AN IMPORTANT APPEAL CASE.

Judgment has at last been given in the important appeal of the Moga Steamship Company, from Lord Chief Justice Coleridge's dismissal of their action against Mr. O'Brien and others, a combination of shipowners trading in the China Seas. It was said that the so-called raid had consisted in driving them out of the China trade first by requiring the unionists to cut off their supplies, and then by all other means to make it that they could not be allowed a rebate of 5 per cent upon their goods shipped if they supported the plaintiffs by shipping with them. The plaintiffs attempted in 1885 to carry on their customary carrying trade between Hankow and England, but the action of the defendants created an artificial and unremunerative freight, which in subsequent years prevented the plaintiffs from sending their vessel to Hankow. The question to be decided by the courts of law is whether what the defendants did and its consequence gave the plaintiffs any legal cause of action. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, who originally tried the case, stated that his contention could not be maintained, being, in his view, an action for the result of competition in trade. The Court of Appeal, consisting of Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls, and Justices Bowen and Fry, being divided in opinion: Lord Esher holding that the defendants' conduct was in itself sufficient to constitute a conspiracy, while his colleagues considered that the defendants had no more than pushed competition to its logical extreme. The three judges each read a carefully-prepared written judgment, which traders will require to carefully study. The Attorney-General was willing to do anything he could to oblige Mr. Parnell, and ultimately fixed Tuesday next; and Mr. Reid, C., then rose and informed the court that he had to say ditto to Sir Charles Russell, and retire from the case. One of his clients, Mr. J. O'Kelly, he said, had been particularly mentioned, and he desired to say that Mr. O'Kelly was in court ready to answer any questions. Mr. Lockwood made a similar statement intimating his intention to withdraw in consequence of his client's instructions. He mentioned that Harris and others present were ready to answer any questions. The president, in slow and measured fashion, observed:—"The position of things is in no way altered except that it leaves us no longer the assistance of counsel. The persons represented by those counsel can still speak, and can say what they think they ought to do, and I have no observations to make upon that." Sir C. Russell then rose and left the court, and was followed by the rest of the learned counsel who had represented the Parcellites. Mr. Parnell also rose and left the court with the greater number of his supporters who were present.

Mr. O'Kelly then entered the box, and said he had no evidence to tender, but was perfectly ready to answer any questions with regard to the charges made against him. The witness was then sworn and examined by Sir Henry James, who treated him as a hostile witness. He questioned him closely as to his connection with the Fenians, and the witness stuck to his principles. The most important point raised was when he was asked as to his connection with sending arms into Ireland. The witness stated he was a member of the Clan-na-Gael, and in 1879 came over from America to take charge of the military organisation in Ireland. John Devoy was in the same employment. The head of the National Party in Ireland declined to co-operate with the witness in the military business. He consequently accepted his resignation over to the Clan-na-Gael in America, and had taken no part in the military organisation since then. In 1879 those on the American side feared there would be another fusillade in Ireland, and they resolved to fight. If there was a skirmishing fund representing the wild ideas of O'Donovan Rossa, the witness never had any connection with it. He was questioned at considerable length, but there was little new in the evidence beyond that he received £1800 from the treasurer of the Clan-na-Gael when he came over to Ireland for revolutionary purposes. Matt Harris was next examined by Sir Henry James. He was questioned as to many of his old speeches, including one in which he said that if the landlords were shot down in his parades, he would not raise a voice. This was explained by saying that it was in the interests of the landlords. In the days of 1848 he had assisted to put down the rebels, but that the cause of landlordism had come to the front, and so had that he would not help them further, and so used the metaphor. In a question asked by the President pointedly if he had any other words of explanation to offer, he said he had not. He admitted he had used strong language in appealing to the passions of the people. As to the landlords, they were worse than Bengal tigers, and if all the landlords in Ireland came to put Harris out of his house, he would take his gun and shoot them down. On the question of the denunciation of crime, Harris said if Mr. Parnell denounced the humblest tenant in Ireland, he would cease to be leader of the Irish people from that moment.

Dr. Tanner was then examined by Mr. Murphy. He was asked about his experience of boycotting, and said he was viciously boycotted by the Conservatives, and his business in the city of Cork was destroyed. The weather classes came to his assistance. He admitted having once called a man named Hegarty a "Devonshire reptile." Hegarty had contested his election. It was reported that Hegarty was afterwards shot, but witness had doubts about the outrage being true. He desired Hegarty to be removed from the district, but not in an improper way. Dr. Tanner then informed the Court that if constitutional means failed in Ireland he would be ready to join the physical force movement. At this point the Court adjourned till Tuesday, when Sir Henry James will cross-examine Mr. Parnell.

Commenting on the action of the Parnellites, the Times says: "Their withdrawal under imperative instructions from their clients does not, to say the least, explain itself. Mr. Parnell has met the charges and allegations contained in 'Parnellite and Crime,' with a comprehensive energetic denial. This denial is elaborated in Sir Charles Russell's speech, and Mr. Parnell himself went into the witness box to contribute his quota to the projected refutation of the great mass of charges adduced to the production of the letters, and independent of them. He has been followed in this course by several leading members of his party; but whether he would induce persons to decide to withdraw their counsel just before the time comes for summing up the effect of the evidence and presenting the entire case for what may be called the defense in the most effective form? We know what excuse has been offered for the strong step which has been taken by Mr. Parnell and his friends; but few can believe it to be the real reason."

The Standard says: "The withdrawal of Mr. Parnell at the eleventh hour will be interpreted, not as a protest against the limited character of the investigation, but as an angry admission of the futility of the efforts he has made to exonerate himself. This demonstration of ill-humour is the part of persons whose conduct is to be reported on, will suggest the inference that 'in the judgment of the accused the verdict is not in their favor'—an altogether favourable view of them. If meanwhile prejudice is stirred up against the Irish members, Mr. Parnell will, in making this ill-timed and ill-judged retreat, have only himself to blame."

The *Daily News*, in an article headed "The Collapse of the Commission," argues that "the public

will be at no loss to understand the meaning of the step which has been taken after grave deliberation and upon adequate grounds. Mr. Parnell has shown himself so exceedingly well able not only to manage his own affairs, but also to promote the interests of his country, that he requires no defence on this occasion. The other Irish members naturally and properly follow his lead. The Irish members have exercised a sound discretion which they might have advantageously exercised before." The *Daily News* further says the withdrawal is a thoroughly constitutional protest against the submission of political issues to the judicial tribunal. The question which Sir James Hansen, Mr. Justice Day, and Mr. Justice Sase are now trying is whether, the leaders of the political movement have violated the dictates of justice, and goes beyond the necessities of the time.

The *Freeman's Journal* says the knell of the commission has been sounded. It has lost all human interest. A mistaken idea of their functions seems to have taken possession of the minds of the Judges. For some time past they came to imagine, apparently, that they were trying Irish people for their political struggles, and it was high time they should be disabused in the most expeditious way of the notion that the Irish people ever acquiesced in such a trial.

## AN IMPORTANT APPEAL CASE.

Judgment has at last been given in the important appeal of the Moga Steamship Company, from Lord Chief Justice Coleridge's dismissal of their action against Mr. O'Brien and others, a combination of shipowners trading in the China Seas. It was said that the so-called raid had consisted in driving them out of the China trade first by requiring the unionists to cut off their supplies, and then by all other means to make it that they could not be allowed a rebate of 5 per cent upon their goods shipped if they supported the plaintiffs by shipping with them. The plaintiffs attempted in 1885 to carry on their customary carrying trade between Hankow and England, but the action of the defendants created an artificial and unremunerative freight, which in subsequent years prevented the plaintiffs from sending their vessel to Hankow. The question to be decided by the courts of law is whether what the defendants did and its consequence gave the plaintiffs any legal cause of action. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, who originally tried the case, stated that his contention could not be maintained, being, in his view, an action for the result of competition in trade. The Court of Appeal, consisting of Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls, and Justices Bowen and Fry, being divided in opinion: Lord Esher holding that the defendants' conduct was in itself sufficient to constitute a conspiracy, while his colleagues considered that the defendants had no more than pushed competition to its logical extreme. The three judges each read a carefully-prepared written judgment, which traders will require to carefully study. The Attorney-General was willing to do anything he could to oblige Mr. Parnell, and ultimately fixed Tuesday next; and Mr. Reid, C., then rose and informed the court that he had to say ditto to Sir Charles Russell, and retire from the case. One of his clients, Mr. J. O'Kelly, he said, had been particularly mentioned, and he desired to say that Mr. O'Kelly was in court ready to answer any questions. Mr. Lockwood made a similar statement intimating his intention to withdraw in consequence of his client's instructions. He mentioned that Harris and others present were ready to answer any questions. The president, in slow and measured fashion, observed:—"The position of things is in no way altered except that it leaves us no longer the assistance of counsel. The persons represented by those counsel can still speak, and can say what they think they ought to do, and I have no observations to make upon that." Sir C. Russell then rose and left the court, and was followed by the rest of the learned counsel who had represented the Parcellites. Mr. Parnell also rose and left the court with the greater number of his supporters who were present.

Mr. O'Kelly then entered the box, and said he had no evidence to tender, but was perfectly ready to answer any questions with regard to the charges made against him. The witness was then sworn and examined by Sir Henry James, who treated him as a hostile witness. He questioned him closely as to his connection with the Fenians, and the witness stuck to his principles. The most important point raised was when he was asked as to his connection with sending arms into Ireland. The witness stated he was a member of the Clan-na-Gael, and in 1879 came over from America to take charge of the military organisation in Ireland. John Devoy was in the same employment. The head of the National Party in Ireland declined to co-operate with the witness in the military business. He consequently accepted his resignation over to the Clan-na-Gael in America, and had taken no part in the military organisation since then. In 1879 those on the American side feared there would be another fusillade in Ireland, and they resolved to fight. If there was a skirmishing fund representing the wild ideas of O'Donovan Rossa, the witness never had any connection with it. He was questioned at considerable length, but there was little new in the evidence beyond that he received £1800 from the treasurer of the Clan-na-Gael when he came over to Ireland for revolutionary purposes. Matt Harris was next examined by Sir Henry James. He was questioned as to many of his old speeches, including one in which he said that if the landlords were shot down in his parades, he would not raise a voice. This was explained by saying that it was in the interests of the landlords. In the days of 1848 he had assisted to put down the rebels, but that the cause of landlordism had come to the front, and so had that he would not help them further, and so used the metaphor. In a question asked by the President pointedly if he had any other words of explanation to offer, he said he had not. He admitted he had used strong language in appealing to the passions of the people. As to the landlords, they were worse than Bengal tigers, and if all the landlords in Ireland came to put Harris out of his house, he would take his gun and shoot them down. On the question of the denunciation of crime, Harris said if Mr. Parnell denounced the humblest tenant in Ireland, he would cease to be leader of the Irish people from that moment.

Dr. Tanner was then examined by Mr. Murphy. He was asked about his experience of boycotting, and said he was viciously boycotted by the Conservatives, and his business in the city of Cork was destroyed. The weather classes came to his assistance. He admitted having once called a man named Hegarty a "Devonshire reptile." Hegarty had contested his election. It was reported that Hegarty was afterwards shot, but witness had doubts about the outrage being true. He desired Hegarty to be removed from the district, but not in an improper way. Dr. Tanner then informed the Court that if constitutional means failed in Ireland he would be ready to join the physical force movement. At this point the Court adjourned till Tuesday, when Sir Henry James will cross-examine Mr. Parnell.

Commenting on the action of the Parnellites, the Times says: "Their withdrawal under imperative instructions from their clients does not, to say the least, explain itself. Mr. Parnell has met the charges and allegations contained in 'Parnellite and Crime,' with a comprehensive energetic denial. This denial is elaborated in Sir Charles Russell's speech, and Mr. Parnell himself went into the witness box to contribute his quota to the projected refutation of the great mass of charges adduced to the production of the letters, and independent of them. He has been followed in this course by several leading members of his party; but whether he would induce persons to decide to withdraw their counsel just before the time comes for summing up the effect of the evidence and presenting the entire case for what may be called the defense in the most effective form? We know what excuse has been offered for the strong step which has been taken by Mr. Parnell and his friends; but few can believe it to be the real reason."

The Standard says: "The withdrawal of Mr. Parnell at the eleventh hour will be interpreted, not as a protest against the limited character of the investigation, but as an angry admission of the futility of the efforts he has made to exonerate himself. This demonstration of ill-humour is the part of persons whose conduct is to be reported on, will suggest the inference that 'in the judgment of the accused the verdict is not in their favor'—an altogether favourable view of them. If meanwhile prejudice is stirred up against the Irish members, Mr. Parnell will, in making this ill-timed and ill-judged retreat, have only himself to blame."

The *Daily News*, in an article headed "The Collapse of the Commission," argues that "the public

## THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1889.

## AUSTRALASIAN PARLIAMENTS.

[By Telegraph.]  
(From our Correspondent.)

## VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY.

In the Legislative Council today, Mr. Service asked the Minister of Justice if the Government would communicate with the other colonies to ascertain how many New Zealanders escaped and liberate there were in each colony. He said that the banks had acquired possession of considerable areas of land through the failure of pastoral leases to repay advances, but the Crown lands had been managed with the utmost publicity, and in exact accordance with the regulations agreed upon by the Intercolonial Government. He declined to entertain the suggestion that officials were improperly interested in some pastoral leases.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has directed the attention of the Colonial Office and the Aborigines Protection Society to a letter which has reached this country from Mr. Samuel Macleod, a Victorian miner, who recently visited the Egria Goldfield in the north-west of Australia, in which the following extraordinary statement is made:—"On arriving at Roburine we saw gangs of unfortunate aborigines chained to wheelbarrows with bullock chains, making roads. Others had chains round their necks and naked bodies. The effect of the chains can be imagined. A climate where the sun gets so hot that they cannot be handled. The night was too painful to most of us from a fresh land, and we were glad when the team started for the goldfield. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has promised to make inquiries. Mr. Cuthbert moved an amendment to the Western Australian Constitution Bill to be taken into consideration. He submitted a motion for an address similar to the one agreed to by the Assembly. Colonel Sergeant seconded the motion. Mr. Neal, whilst not exactly desiring to oppose it, pointed out that it was proposed to hand over to a handful of people a territory amounting to two-fifths of the continent. He condoned the motion might tend to embroil the Imperial Government. The address was adopted. Mr. Cuthbert moved that the Assembly's message in reference to the Western Australian Constitution Bill be taken into consideration. He submitted a motion for an address similar to the one agreed to by the Assembly. Colonel Sergeant seconded the motion. Mr. Neal, whilst not exactly desiring to oppose it, pointed out that it was proposed to hand over to a handful of people a territory amounting to two-fifths of the continent. He condoned the motion might tend to embroil the Imperial Government. The address was adopted. Mr. Cuthbert moved that the Assembly's message in reference to the Western Australian Constitution Bill be taken into consideration. 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## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

In the Stock and Share market to-day, business was quiet. Bank stocks were firm, others being up or down. The following series of quotations—At 1 o'clock—Bank of New South Wales, 8½; Queenland National, 8½; Sydney and Suburban Hydramic Power, 2d paid, 4½; Real Estate, 4½. At 4 o'clock—Queenland National Bank, 8½. Closing quotations were—

Companies.	Capital	Share nominal	Share paid up.	Prices.
BANKS.	\$	£	£	£
Joint Stock ...	500,000	500,000	25	25½
New issue ...	240,000	240,000	8	12½
CITY ...	200,000	200,000	20	21½
Commercial ...	1,000,000	1,000,000	22	21½
Mercantile ...	600,000	600,000	30	31½
Mercantile ...	300,000	300,000	22	23
New South Wales ...	1,000,000	1,000,000	20	22
N. S. W. Register ...	1,000,000	1,000,000	20	22
Queensland National ...	600,000	600,000	23	21½
Royal Bank of N.S.W. ...	1,500,000	1,500,000	31	32
Royal Bank of Queensland ...	1,000,000	1,000,000	31	32
Coal &c. ...	1,000,000	1,000,000	4	4
Colonial & Australian ...	1,000,000	1,000,000	4	4
North Queensland Bank ...	170,000	170,000	20	20
STANLEY.	70,000	50,000	15	16½
Carroll & Mac. ...	93,750	82,000	17½	18½
Hawkesbury River Ferry ...	50,455	53,425	2	2½
Keweenaw ...	60,000	60,000	20	20
North Shore Ferry ...	70,000	45,000	20	20
MARYBOROUGH.	1,000,000	1,000,000	20	20
INSURANCE.	1,000,000	1,000,000	20	20
General & Fire ...	100,000	12,500	2½	3
City Mutual ...	150,000	15,000	2	2½
Mercantile Mutual ...	100,000	10,000	2	2½
Pacific United ...	1,000,000	200,000	20	20
Wales ...	120,000	12,500	2	2½
Sydney Mutual ...	250,000	10,000	2	2½
Australian Gas ...	600,000	600,000	6	12½
New, 2d paid ...	60,000	20,000	20	20
North Shore ...	100,000	20,000	20	20
Maryborough ...	20,000	6,000	20	20
Allis ...	200,000	175,000	17	16
Castlemaine Brewing ...	250,000	250,000	20	20
Castlemaine ...	150,000	55,000	17	16
Marshall's ...	120,000	60,000	17	16
Perkins' ...	80,000	80,000	17	16
Tooth's ...	90,000	90,000	20	20
Mercantile ...	20,000	20,000	17	16
American Exchange ...	20,000	17,500	16	15
Colonial Sugar ...	1,000,000	750,000	10	10
City ...	20,000	20,000	17	16
Castlemaine ...	30,000	20,000	17	16
H. Hayes & Co. ...	100,000	100,000	20	20
Hudson Brothers ...	240,000	240,000	20	20
Harwood & Co. ...	100,000	100,000	20	20
Weather Exchange ...	30,000	20,000	17	16
Yester Agency ...	100,000	100,000	20	20
LAW & BUILDINGS.	100,000	22,200	20	20
Australian Building ...	100,000	20,000	20	20
Architects, I. V. L. & L. ...	50,000	50,000	20	20
Toto ...	100,000	100,000	20	20
F. E. R. L. F. & F. ...	120,000	50,000	20	20
H. Hayes & Co. ...	100,000	100,000	20	20
Hudson Brothers ...	240,000	240,000	20	20
Harwood & Co. ...	100,000	100,000	20	20
Weather Exchange ...	30,000	20,000	17	16
Yester Agency ...	100,000	100,000	20	20
DETROIT.	100,000	22,200	20	20
ALLIED INSURANCE.	100,000	50,000	20	20
AMERICAN FINANCE.	100,000	12,500	2	2½
Monte de Piedad ...	50,000	50,000	2	2½
Montgomery Trustee ...	100,000	100,000	20	20
Perpetual Trustee ...	1,000,000	1,000,000	15	15
St. Paul's ...	100,000	100,000	20	20
Yester Agency ...	100,000	100,000	20	20
LAW & BUILDINGS.	100,000	22,200	20	20
Architects, I. V. L. & L. ...	50,000	50,000	20	20
Toto ...	100,000	100,000	20	20
F. E. R. L. F. & F. ...	120,000	50,000	20	20
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Yester Agency ...	100,000	100,000	20	20
DETROIT.	100,000	22,200	20	20
ALLIED INSURANCE.	100,000	50,000	20	20
AMERICAN FINANCE.	100,000	12,500	2	2½
Monte de Piedad ...	50,000	50,000	2	2½
Montgomery Trustee ...	100,000	100,000	20	20
Perpetual Trustee ...	1,000,000	1,000,000	15	15
St. Paul's ...	100,000	100,000	20	20
Yester Agency ...	100,000	100,000	20	20
LAW & BUILDINGS.	100,000	22,200	20	20
Architects, I. V. L. & L. ...	50,000	50,000	20	20
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Yester Agency ...	100,000	100,000	20	20
DETROIT.	100,000	22,200	20	20
ALLIED INSURANCE.	100,000	50,000	20	20
AMERICAN FINANCE.	100,000	12,500	2	2½
Monte de Piedad ...	50,000	50,000	2	2½
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Montgomery Trustee ...	100,000	100,000	20	20
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St. Paul's ...	100,000	100,000	20	20
Yester Agency ...	100,000	100,000	20	20
LAW & BUILDINGS.	100,000	22,200	20	20
Architects, I. V. L. & L. ...	50,000	50,000	20	20
Toto ...	100,000	100,000	20	20
F. E. R. L. F. & F. ...	120,000	50,000	20	20





## THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1889.

## Auction Sales.

**G**EORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, all lots not specially advertised, and those not sold at 12 o'clock, all lots specially advertised.

Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Campbelltown any afternoon.

**LIVERY**—In this department charges moderate, and best of terms.

**TO BUTCHERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.**

50,000 lbs. Green, all lengths, at Nettocks and Bowman's, Law, from San Francisco; 100 sheets gal. Iron, all lengths; Tins, Windows, Rafters, Flooring and Lining Boards, Strongroom Door, Tusk, Iron Column, Cedar Bars.

**G**EORGE F. BAINES will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, August 16, at 11 o'clock, at Clarence-street, near King's Cross, all kinds of hardware, lumber and iron being almost new. In lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

## TATTERSALL'S AUGUST RACE MEETING.

**G**EORGE KISS has received instructions from the Secretary Tattersall's Club to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock.

The right to enter, a gent., & Lesser boots, hats, &c., may be had at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on the 22nd inst.

RACING GALLYAW, OLIVER.

**G**EORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by Auction at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

OLIVE, age 16, gelding, 6 coss, pedigree at sale. He has run in Gallyaw and Hurdle Races. Particulars at time he is offered.

## LADY'S HACKNEY.

**G**EORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by Auction at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

A bright, a splendid lady's or gent's hackney, and quite neat bridle.

NEAT BUGGY TURNOUT.

**G**EORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by Auction at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

A roomy, s. & b. buggy and harness.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MADE.

**G**EORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by Auction at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

An upstanding, well-made, quiet in saddle and harness, and used to trot.

SHEEPSKINS.

**T**HIE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCHANTILE AGENCY, Co., Limited, will sell by auction, at their Bridge-street, Warehouses, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m., sharp.

**SHOES.**

**TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS.**

**G**EORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by Auction at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY (Thursday), at 12 o'clock.

A bay mare, stand, trim, is more valuable in saddle and harness, &c.; lady can ride her.

YOUNG HARNESS HORSE.

THOROUGHFARE STALLION "SHADOW".

**G**EORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. B. Kenzie, Terra, Shallowan, to sell, privately, at the Bazaar.

SHADOW, thoroughbred stallion, raised 8 yrs., by Rapid Red, from a New Warrior out of a Whisker, &c., &c.

**E**LIS, and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction at Homebush, Yards, THIS DAY at 10 o'clock.

120 prime fat lambs, for J. Williamson, Esq.

WEEKLY STOCK SALE.

**E**LIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rail-road Stock Yards, 791 George-street South, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

Milch cows, springers, and early cattle

3 superior milkers, &c.

At half past 2 o'clock.

Fat calves, lambs, pigs, and store pigs

200 prime fat lambs, for P. Fenwick, Esq.

\*\* Catalogue obtainable at the Rooms.

\* ON VIEW TO-DAY, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., Catalogues at the Rooms, and auctioneers' office.

\*\* NO RESERVE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, at 11 a.m.

**TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS** and Others engaged in the erection of dwellings.

A TIMELY SALE BY AUCTION

OF MARBLE, BRONZE, POLISHED STEEL FIRE-GRATES, with cut brass embellishments.

IRON FIRE-GRATES.

HANDSOME GALARIERS and GAS BRACKETS.

**N**EWTON and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Fletcher, Ward, Esq., manager of the Royal Exchange, Pitt-street, to sell, at the Premises, E. S. and A. C. Bank, to sell by auction, at the Premises, corner George and King streets, on FRIDAY, August 16, at 11 a.m., in consequence of intended alterations.

The above.

\* ON VIEW TO-DAY, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., Catalogues at the Rooms, and auctioneers' office.

\*\* NO RESERVE.

THE NEW AUCTION MART, 100, Pitt-street.

FRIDAY, 16TH AUGUST, at 11 a.m.

GRAND DISPLAY

AND ATTRACTIVE SALE BY AUCTION

OF 50 packages.

JAPANESE HIGH-ART PRODUCTIONS, ANTIQUE and MODERN.

Just landed in excellent order, ex steamer Afife, from Hongkong.

Under instructions from THE CONSIGNORES.

THIS SPLENDID COLLECTION OF JAPANESE CURIOS includes

SUPERIOR EXAMPLES OF CERAMIC WARE

VASES, SPRINKLERS, TEAPOT, TEA JARS, TEA SETS, SHAPED PLATES (Pies and Gravette Patterns), CUP AND SAUCERS, BOTTLES, CHAMBERLAIN'S, JUG, FLOWER HOLDERS, BOWLS, COVERED JARS, WATER BOTTLES.

In all celebrated

KAOA

IMARI

SEIHO

CELADEON

AWAITE

CHOKWE-LAWE.

and other well-known Porcelain.

COSTLY GOODS

in the FINEST JAPANESE SILKS,

HEM-STITCHED WHITE HANDKERCHIEFS

PHOTO HOLDERS

DECORATIVE GOWNS, ladies' and gent's, plain and embroidered.

SMOKING JACKETS, QUILTED GROS GRAIN GOWNS, SCALLOPED EMBROIDERED HAND-KERCHIEFED PIN CUSHIONS, assorted colour EMBROIDERED STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, with Corner Initials.

SPLENDIDLY LACQUERED TABLES, WHATNOTS, SMOKERS' SETS, &c.

TIN TEA SPILLA.

BAMBOO WARE, consisting of

Fans, Napkin Rings, Brush, Boxes, Men's Cards, Frame Lanterns.

Bronze and Metal Boxes, Brooches, Ash Trays, Paper Knives.

EXQUISITELY CARVED SWORDS.

CARVED IVORY FIGURES, GROUPS, &c.

FISH BASKETS in sets, Paper Lanterns.

NOBILIS FIRESCREENS, KAKEMONOS, FANS.

UMBRELLAS, of all descriptions, &c., &c.

To Trade Buyers, Art Collectors, Curio Dealers, Fancy Dealers, Drapery, Ladies and Gentlemen Furnishing, &c.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Limited, will sell by public auction, FRIDAY, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp, at the Sydney Exchange, Pitt-street, 1000 prime fat sheep, Mr. Nott, Commissary.

300 prime fat lamb, Mr. Nott, Commissary.

550 prime fat lamb, Mr. Nott, Commissary.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Limited, will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, Butchers green sheepskins.

Terms, cash.

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

TERMS, CASH.

HILL, CLARK, and CO. will sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY, August 15, 145 prime fat cattle, for the Woolworth Pastoral Co., 1000 prime fat cattle, for J. Simpson, Esq., Drummoyne.

1000 prime fat cattle, for D. Hay, Esq., Bungorwood.

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